

training, and assistance opportunities for Western Pacific communities and underrepresented groups. This training is critically important for communities that are so dependent upon the health and sustainability of our ocean resources.

Finally, the bill contains the text of the Tsunami Warning and Education Act, another bill that Senator STEVENS and I developed early last year and then negotiated with the House Science Committee. This legislation, so critical to the Pacific region, will go far to strengthen and expand the existing tsunami warning and detection system, and I am grateful, on behalf of the people of Hawaii, for all the support the bill has gained in Congress.

Mr. President, I look forward to working with the administration on implementation of the many important provisions of this bill, and I thank my friend, Senator STEVENS, as well as committee colleagues, particularly Senators CANTWELL, SNOWE, BOXER, LOTT, AND LAUTENBERG, for working so hard toward enactment.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF GRENVILLE GARSIDE

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and Senator BINGAMAN, I come to the floor today to inform the Senate that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources has recently passed a resolution honoring the life and service of Grenville Garside. I have here a resolution signed by all 22 members of the committee.

Mr. Garside served as the very first staff director of this committee when it was first established in 1977 under Senator Henry "Scoop" Jackson of Washington. Gren was well respected on both sides of the aisle and was renowned for his knowledge of energy and natural resources law.

The committee enjoyed the able leadership of Mr. Garside in those early years as its jurisdiction and influence began to take shape. Gren was known for his integrity, good judgment, and affable nature.

So, it is fitting that we take a moment to honor this man, whose professional career was so intertwined with this revered institution. It is right that we place this resolution in the RECORD. We are grateful for his many years of service. Each member of this committee expresses their deepest sympathy to Gren's family and multitude of friends.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of this resolution be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE  
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF  
GRENVILLE GARSIDE

Whereas Grenville Garside was legislative counsel to the late Senator Henry M. Jackson of the State of Washington from 1969 to 1972;

Whereas Grenville Garside joined the staff of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate in 1972 and became its staff director in 1975;

Whereas Grenville Garside became the first staff director of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate in 1977;

Whereas Grenville Garside faithfully served Senator Jackson, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and the Senate for 10 years;

Whereas Grenville Garside was renowned for his knowledge of energy and natural resources law, his integrity, and his good judgment;

Whereas, Grenville Garside served as vice president of the Henry M. Jackson Foundation, a nonprofit public policy foundation dedicated to continuing the unfinished work of the late Senator Henry M. Jackson and perpetuating the legacy of Senator Jackson for the benefit of future generations; and

Whereas Grenville Garside passed away on September 22, 2006: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee

(1) learned with profound sorrow and deep regret of the death of Grenville Garside;

(2) remembers with gratitude his service to the Committee, the Senate and the United States; and

(3) expresses its deep and heartfelt condolences to his family on their loss.

Pete V. Domenici, Chairman; Jeff Bingaman, Ranking Democratic Member; Larry E. Craig, Daniel K. Akaka, Craig Thomas, Byron L. Dorgan, Lamar Alexander, Ron Wyden, Lisa Murkowski, Tim Johnson, Richard Burr, Mary L. Landrieu, Mel Martinez, Dianne Feinstein, James M. Talent, Maria Cantwell, Conrad Burns, Ken Salazar, George Allen, Robert Menendez, Gordon Smith, Jim Bunning.

#### FAREWELL TO BRUCE ARTIM

• Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, as this session draws to a close, I would be remiss if I did not take a moment, or perhaps more than a moment, to share with my colleagues my deep appreciation to a staffer who has recently left the Senate and Federal service. I speak of Bruce Artim.

Bruce came to us over a decade ago, first as a legislative fellow, then moving through the ranks of the Senate as a detailee, and finally as the top Judiciary Committee staffer.

What a long, strange trip it has been.

Bruce's work has spanned stem cells to trade treaties to the criminal code. In fact, I can't think of an issue that Bruce has not worked on—nuclear waste with the Department of Homeland Security to international AIDS with Bono—although it is an open secret Bruce much prefers the Stones—to juvenile diabetes with Mary Tyler Moore.

At times, Bruce has provided legislative drafting services to the Utah legislature and medical advice to Members of Congress. He has plotted strategy to enact the Child Health Insurance Program, flipped charts at Labor Committee hearings, and written floor statements so long the podium sagged.

Bruce is equally competent and equally happy explaining the complexities of molecular biology or the intricacies of intelligence law. His range of

expertise spans the subchapters of food and drug law to the nuances of trade treaties. He is a man who really knows his Zantac. He works equally well inside the bureaucracy, outside the bureaucracy, and around the bureaucracy. He has advised me on the esoterics of the totipotent oocyte, the best escape route from the Hart in times of emergency, and which dishes were best at the Dirksen buffet. Never was there a better proofreader of international law.

I have valued his work, both as a trusted aide in whom I have total and absolute confidence, but also as a family member, who has been with me through thick and thin.

So it is with great sadness that I rise to express my heartfelt thanks, appreciation and best wishes to Bruce and his family as he retires from 25 years of Federal service and assumes a wonderful opportunity in the private sector.

Bruce has exemplified the best of Capitol Hill staffers. He is known and loved by all—from the cafeteria workers to the chairmen of the major committees. All recognize what we have come to appreciate about Bruce—his affable manner, his keen intellect, quick wit, and his readiness to help any and all.

Bruce is truly one of a kind. His departure from my office has certainly left a void that will be very difficult to fill.

Bruce, his loving wife, Brenda, and his precious 12-year-old son Jon, have been a part of the extended HATCH family for many years. In fact, Jon has had such a frequent presence in our office that I think we have even put him to work more than once.

Another frequent guest to our office was Bruce's wonderful mother Irma, who turned 80 years old this May. Bruce father's Ed, a World War II combat veteran, passed away many years ago and I will always regret that I never had the chance to meet him.

I remember so well the time Bruce told me one of the most important things that his father taught him was to always try to make time to give career counseling and opportunities to the talented individuals you meet at work, particularly the young people.

I agree with this advice wholeheartedly because as I look at my 30-year career in the Senate, one of the aspects I most cherish is the successes that so many of my friends and constituents in Utah and former staffers and other associates have accomplished in part because of the help that our office has provided.

Bruce is one of the brightest, hardworking, and loyal staffers who have ever served on my staff.

And there is one unique and endearing quality about him—he always put his family first. His love for his family is inspiring. Even though he worked endless hours for me, he always made it a priority to attend his son's baseball games and swimming meets.

After completing his undergraduate education, Bruce started his career in

government as a member of the Volunteers in Service to America—as a VISTA Volunteer. Stationed in Columbus, IN, Bruce helped organize six local housing authorities and helped train them to operate housing rehabilitation and community development programs to benefit low-income families.

After returning to school and graduating from law school in 1983, Bruce joined the Office of Management and Budget where he was assigned to review the regulatory and legislative programs of the Food and Drug Administration. In 1986, Bruce moved to the Department of Health and Human Services as the executive assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Health, Dr. Robert Windom. In 1989, Bruce became the assistant director for policy at the National AIDS Program Office of the U.S. Public Health Service.

Bruce first joined my office as a legislative fellow assigned to the Senate Labor Committee, on which I served as ranking Republican member. It was during this time that Bruce was my lead counsel on the original Prescription Drug User Fee legislation, which will again be up for reauthorization next year.

Between late 1992 and mid-1995, Bruce served as the Assistant Director for Policy at the National Institutes of Health's, NIH, Office of Technology Transfer. During that time, he played a key role in formulating NIH policy on gene patenting, sponsored research agreements, and pricing clauses in Federal Licenses and research agreements.

When Bruce returned to my staff in 1995 on loan from the NIH, I was chairman of the Judiciary Committee. I assigned him to a wide range of high-priority, complex and sometimes contentious issues. For example, Bruce became an expert in the manner in which the historic 1995 General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs—the GATT Treaty—intersected with FDA regulatory requirements and U.S. and international intellectual property laws, including the special rules related to pharmaceutical patents.

In 1997, my friend from Massachusetts, Senator KENNEDY and I decided to collaborate together on legislation that would increase health insurance coverage to children of low-income families to be financed by increased tobacco taxes. At the beginning of the effort to enact what would become the very popular and very successful CHIP program that provides millions of children with health insurance, there was a bipartisan team of six staffers.

Representing me were Bruce, my longstanding, loyal, and very talented aide and current chief of staff, Trish Knight, and Rob Foreman, who went on to run the legislative office of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services during the busy and challenging time period when the Medicare Modernization Act and the new prescription drug benefit was being written and implemented.

Senator KENNEDY was also represented by a team of energetic ex-

perts: Lauren Ewers, who was a key player in the Kassebaum-Kennedy Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, better known as the HIPAA law, David Nexon, a leading Congressional staff authority of health issues who was the nemesis to many a Republican Member and staffer alike on a plethora of issues, and, last, but certainly not least, Nick Littlefield, a visionary and inspirational leader and master legislative tactician. It is my firm hope now that Nick and David are both in the private sector that they see the error of Senator KENNEDY's liberal ways and allow their inner-conservative selves to come out.

One of the things that make this institution a great place is the ability to battle one another politically but to do so always with respect and, as often as possible, with good humor. One thing you can say about Bruce is that he made us laugh, sometimes not even intentionally.

I will never forget the time when I was testifying before the HELP Committee on the children's health bill. I noticed that Senator KENNEDY's staff had made far better charts than my own crack staff could muster. I ordered Bruce to borrow Senator KENNEDY's posters for me to use and was prepared to enjoy my friend from Massachusetts' surprise and dismay when he discovered the temporary heist. But the situation got even better when Bruce thoroughly distracted Senator KENNEDY's opening statement by dropping the posters on the floor after getting into a verbal altercation with none other than that great shrinking violent of the press corps, Adam Clymer of the New York Times.

Apparently, Mr. Clymer was dismayed that the charts were blocking his and other reporters' view and demanded that the offending charts be moved. Bruce explained that he was just doing his job. To which Mr. Clymer responded in his normal diplomatic style: But do you have to be so bad at it?

Suffice it to say that years later when Vice President CHENEY made that now famous comparison between Mr. Clymer and an unflattering part of the anatomy, some of us thought back to his discourse with Bruce.

Although from time to time Bruce could drive me out of my gourd, it did not stop me from giving him challenging assignments. Once he wrote a history of how the Food Drug and Cosmetic Act treated exports of products for me to deliver at a major conference we were to attend in Salt Lake. As it was time to depart for the airport, Bruce looked up and said, "But I am only up to 1938!" But he got it done.

In 2003, I promoted Bruce to be my right-hand man by naming him as the Judiciary Committee's chief counsel and staff director, where he advised me and other committee members on matters pertaining to executive branch and judicial nominations, criminal and civil justice, counterterrorism, immi-

gration, intellectual property, anti-trust, and constitutional law. During his tenure as chief counsel, Bruce helped devise and implement a successful strategy that resulted in the passage of the Justice for All Act, a key legislative priority for me, Senator LEAHY, Chairman SENSENBRENNER, and Representatives CONYERS and WILLIAM DELAHUNT. This law helps ensure that DNA technology will help bring to justice those who have eluded arrest and trial in serious crimes such as rape and, just as importantly, helps set free those wrongfully convicted and incarcerated.

I feel compelled to add that this success was achieved despite the fact that during a particularly sensitive time in the often-contentious negotiations, Bruce did not at first completely comply with my direct order to refrain from speaking to anyone from the Department of Justice, specifically including a certain sometimes confounding official we all knew well.

I am very proud that, with Bruce's help, during my last 2 years as Judiciary Committee Chairman, we were able to work to have the Senate confirm 104 Federal judges.

I am also proud that when a few Republican staffers acted overzealously and improperly with regard to confidential committee member files concerning judicial nominations, my staff including Bruce, Reed O'Connor now Senator CORNYN's chief counsel, and Grace Becker—now a Deputy Assistant Attorney General at DOJ, helped me and the committee set the matter back on the right course. Regardless of whether it is ultimately determined that any laws were or were not violated, in this case the conduct of accessing another's computer files was simply wrong and unacceptable. With the advice and counsel of staffers like Bruce Artim and Bruce Cohen, Senator LEAHY's Democratic Chief Counsel and others, I think the Judiciary Committee faced up to a serious breach of comity and concluded, despite those who might erroneously think that anything goes in political combat, anything does not, and should not, go in the Senate, especially not on the Senate Judiciary Committee.

I do not shy away from political battles.

I do not like to lose political battles. But when I fight a political battle, I fight straight up.

Part of what makes our country so great and so strong is that for over 200 years we have agreed to disagree agreeably. Bruce understood that fighting fairly and ethically with our adversaries in the Senate today helps ensure that this body will remain strong and respectful tomorrow.

In the current 109th Congress, Bruce served as the chief counsel and staff director of the Intellectual Property Subcommittee but still made time to advise me on a wide range of matters, including the confirmations of the Chief Justice of the United States,

John Roberts, and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Samuel Alito; reauthorization of the USA PATRIOT Act; the Bankruptcy Reform bill; and the Class Action Reform legislation.

I frequently called upon Bruce to counsel me on difficult matters involving ethics. In recent years, stem cell research has required a careful study of complex issues relating to ethics, law, science, economics, intellectual property, politics and religion.

Bruce Artim accompanied me every step in my journey to understand and formulate policy on stem cell research. He worked closely with key Senate staffers, such as David Bowen of Senator KENNEDY's staff, and Sudip Parikh of Senator SPECTER's staff.

He helped me and other Senators and House members draft the critical pieces of legislation that are at the center of national debate.

I could list so many laws to which Bruce contributed—the cord blood bank law, modifications to FDA export law we enacted not once, but twice, Federal Tort Claims Act coverage for Community Health Center workers, the bioterrorism legislation, and of course, patent law and especially drug patent law.

As Bruce leaves, there are many voids we struggle to fill. There is so much we will miss about Bruce. He was undoubtedly the most accomplished Hill expert on the Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Expiration Act, better known as Waxman-Hatch or Hatch-Waxman.

We will miss his pink bicycle down in the Hart garage, the many jokes left on the cutting room floor, and a never-ending supply of neckties which supplied so many Hill gentlemen in a time of need.

I have always appreciated Bruce's wise counsel, his deep commitment to the Senate and his ability to make everyone laugh even during extremely tense legislative negotiations. He made a tremendous contribution to the Senate, and I know that he will do the same for his new employer, Eli Lilly and Company.

Mr. President, Bruce will be missed. He was not only a congressional staffer, he was a true friend. So as the 109th Congress draws to a close, I hope my colleagues will join me in expressing appreciation to Bruce Artim for his loyalty and his significant contributions he has made to the Senate over his record 11 years; a record Bruce would be pleased to note now exceeds that of Doug Guerdat.

I hope my colleagues will join me in saluting Bruce's 25 years as a public servant and wishing him all of the best in the future.●

#### OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2006

● Mr. HATCH. I rise today to congratulate my Senate colleagues on the passage of a tremendously important piece of legislation, the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2006, H.R. 6344. This act contains

numerous provisions whose implementations are vital, and would provide specific goals and measurement standards to evaluate the effectiveness of our national drug control policy.

I want to highlight a specific provision of this bill that, when enacted, will benefit thousands of Americans who are struggling with addiction to drugs. As our country seeks to develop better treatments for drug abuse, countless Americans continue to fall prey to illicit drugs. As their lives are torn apart by these addictions, many find the strength to call out to doctors for help. Unfortunately, some of these calls for help go unanswered due to limitations placed on physicians with regard to their treatment options.

In 2000, I worked with Senators LEVIN and BIDEN to pass the Drug Addiction and Treatment Act. This groundbreaking legislation allowed certified physicians to prescribe appropriate medication to patients suffering from drug addiction. Under this law, physicians are prescribing the drug buprenorphine to patients fighting their addiction to heroin and other opiates. The results have been tremendous, and countless lives have been saved by breaking the addiction cycle.

However, current law caps the number of patients a qualified physician can treat with this medication at 30. Unfortunately, many doctors are at their cap and are forced to turn patients away due to this artificial limitation.

I have spoken with numerous doctors who have relayed amazing stories of patients turning their lives around by using this medication and participating in treatment. These patients have gone on to return to the workforce and continue their lives as productive citizens, free of the scourge of drug abuse.

This bipartisan provision included in this bill would expand the number of patients whom qualified doctors are allowed to treat. Passage of this legislation will provide immediate assistance to countless Americans who are fighting for their lives.

It is clear this cap needs to be raised. To make an analogy, a doctor would not turn away a broken arm because he or she had already fixed 30 arms that month! The doctor would not stand for it, and neither would society. The same should be true for physicians treating drug addiction. Given that the destructive effects of drug addiction are so much greater than a broken arm, we should strive to ensure that the healing hands of doctors are not bound by unintended mandates. Doctors should be allowed and encouraged to help as many as possible, and this legislation allows them to treat many drug addicts that are otherwise being turned away. This provision will immediately help countless Americans get the treatment they seek and so desperately need.

I highlight this provision as a sample of the meaningful substance in this measure, and I applaud the efforts of lawmakers in both Chambers of Con-

gress whose tireless efforts produced this bill.●

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I support reauthorization ONDCP and passage of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2006. This bill recognizes and strengthens the Office of National Drug Control Policy as the lead agency in the fight against illegal drug use. It also includes important modifications and clarifications that will improve the lives of all Americans by reducing the presence of drugs in our society. I am very pleased that five of my recommendations to improve the bill are included in this legislation.

I commend Senator BIDEN, who has long been a leader in the fight against illegal drugs, and Chairman SPECTER, the lead sponsor of this legislation. The authorization for ONDCP expired 3 years ago, and it is long passed time for Congress to act. Illegal drug abuse, drug addiction, and drug-related violence continue to exact an enormous toll on our society. Nationwide, drug abuse kills 52,000 Americans each year, and more than 20,000 Americans will die as a direct consequence of illegal drug use this year alone. Drug abuse costs our society nearly \$116 billion annually. It has strained the capacity of our criminal justice system and our medical facilities and brought violence and tragedy to families, schools, and communities throughout the country.

This bipartisan legislation will reauthorize ONDCP for 5 years and provide ONDCP with the necessary tools and resources to develop a national drug control policy and coordinate and oversee the implementation of that policy.

This legislation includes a number of reforms that provide clarification concerning the most significant objectives and duties of ONDCP. It allows Congress to be vigilant in our oversight by requiring the President to submit to Congress a yearly national drug control strategy, expanding ONDCP's reporting requirements to Congress on numerous areas of ONDCP responsibility; requiring ONDCP to give a full accounting of the budget; and requiring ONDCP to develop a new performance measurement system that includes 2-year and 5-year targets for each of the strategy's objectives.

In addition, this legislation improves essential information sharing by requiring that various Government agencies, including the Attorney General, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Departments of Agriculture and Defense, submit to ONDCP and Congress reports relating to their agencies' drug control efforts.

I want to take a moment and address several specific provisions. First, as a strong supporter of the National Guard, I am pleased that this legislation authorizes \$30 million a year for the Chief of the National Guard to establish five National Guard Counterdrug Schools to train personnel from Federal agencies, State, and local law enforcement agencies, community-